satisfies the condition $\text{mes}^{(n)} M'_{\varepsilon} = 0$ (Lebesgue measure of M'_{ε} in the n-dimensional space).

$F(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)$ is called a function of completely regular increase, if for all $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$, $\sum_{k=1}^{n} \lambda_k^2 = 1$, and for almost all real $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ there exists the limit value

$$h_F(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = \lim \frac{1}{r} \ln \left| F(x_1 - i\lambda_1 r, x_2 - i\lambda_2 r, \dots, x_n - i\lambda_n r) \right| .$$

Here r tends to infinity, running through at least almost all positive values.

Theorem: If $|f(x_1, \dots, x_n)| \leqslant \alpha_1(|x_1|)\,\alpha_2(|x_2|) \dots \alpha_n(|x_n|)$ where $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln \alpha(t)}{1+t^2}\,dt < \infty$ and either $\alpha_i(t_2) > \alpha_i(t_1)$ for $t_2 > t_1 > 0$ or $\alpha_i(t_1 + t_2) \leqslant \alpha_i(t_1) \cdot \alpha_2(t_2)$, then $f(z_1 \dots z_n)$ is a function of completely regular increase.

On Entire Functions of Finite Degree and on Functions of Several Variables With Completely Regular Increase 20-119-2-4/60

The last theorem of the paper is a generalization of the theorem of Titchmarch on the convolution. There are 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 1 Swiss, 1 Polish, and 1 Finnish.

PRESENTED: October 25, 1957, by S.N.Bernshteyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1957

Card 4/4

RONKIN, L.I.

Conjugate orders and types of integral functions of several variables. Ukr.mat.zhur. 16 no. 3:408-413 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

RONKIN, L.I.

A characteristic of the growth of integral functions of several variables. Uch.zap. KHGU 115:59-65 '61. (MIRA 17:5)

MATSAYEV, V.I.; RONKIN, L.I.

Quasi-analytic classes of functions of several variables. Uch. zap. KhGU 115:49-57 '61. (MIRA 17:5)

RONKIN, L.I.

On a certain characteristic of the position of some singularities at the boundary of a polycylinder and the application of this characteristic to integral functions of several variables. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.2:278-281 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy aviatsionnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom S.N.Bernshteynom.

RONKIN, L.I.

Quasi-analytic classes of functions of several variables.
Dolk. AN SSSR 146 no.3:546-549 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom S.N.Bernshteynom.
(Functions of several variables)

MEL'NIKOV, S.A.; RONKIN, M.A.

Dynamic study of the clinical aspects and biochemical activity of the brain in acute and late periods of closed cranial trauma in children. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.7:979-985 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.V. Mikhoyev) I-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

YAVCHUNOVSKAYA, M.A., kand. med. nauk; RONKIN, M.A.; BIRYUKOVA, L.M.

Compensation phenomena in the central nervous system in myocardial infarctions complicated by collapse. Vrach. delo no.2: 35-39 F'64 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.V.Mikheyev) i fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. V.N. Vinogradov) Pervogo moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

VEYN, A.M.; RONKIN, M.A.

Rheography in the clinical aspects of nervous diseases. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62 no.2:282-290 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.V. Mikheyev) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta i laboratoriya reflektornoy terapii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. G.N. Kassil') Instituta psikhiatrii AMN SSSR.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION)

FUTER, D.S.; RONKIN, M.A.; NAZAROVA, E.M.

Clinical electroencephalographic study of epilepsy following tuberculous meningitis. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.7:984-994 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS) (EPILEPSY)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

ROHKIN. M.A.;PLETENSKIY, Yu.G.; SHEYKIN, A.A.

State of the bioelectric activity of the brain in cerebral rheumatism. Trudy 1-go MMI 24:55-64 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

RONKIN, M.A.

Rheoencephalography in the diagnosis of atherosclerosis of the cerebral vessels. Sovet. med. 27 no.9:66-70 S'63
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.V.Mikheyev) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

NIKOL'SKIY, V.N.; RONKIN, M.A.

Clinical characteristics of encephalitis observed in Leninogorsk. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no,6:865-868 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent S.A.Mel'nikov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(ENCEPHALITIS)

VUL'FOVICH, B.M.; RONKIN, M.A.

Characteristics of changes in cerebral vessels based on rheographic data from patients with primary cerebral atrophic processes. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.8:1198-1204 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. V.M. Banshchikov) i kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. V.V. Mikheyev) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. Sechenova.

ROMANOVA, L.N.; VOL'FOVICH, B.M.; RONKIN, M.A.

Significance of cerebrovascular disorders (according to rheoencephalographic data) in the diagnosis of psychoses of the involutional period. Trudy 1-go MMI 34:110-117 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. V.M. Banshchikov) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

RONKIN, M.A.; KARLOV, V.A.

Electroencephalography of children with epilepsy with postcrisis hemiparesis. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 60 no.7:864-867 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego dotsent S.A. Mel'nikov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova i klinika nervnykh bolezney Pediatricheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR na baze I detskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Ye.V. Prokhorovich).

(EPILEPSY) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(PARALYSIS)

MEYSAKHOVICH, Ya.A.; RONKIN, V.S.; STARTSEV, N.V.

Low volume spraying by nozzles with large channels. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.7:27-28 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.

27481
S/048/61/025/009/006/007
B104/B102

9,6000 (1139,1331)

AUTHORS: Vil'dgrube, G. S., Kolosov, Yu. A., and Ronkin, Zh. M.

TITLE: Generator of short light pulses for various measurements

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 9, 1961, 1180- 1182

TEXT: This paper was read at the 9th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy. The great importance of generators of short light pulses in measuring techniques is noted in the introduction. It is stated that tubes in which light pulses are produced by means of fluorescence, can only be used to a limited extent, since the light amplitudes vary by 30% and more. The authors tested a miniature kinescope, type ЗЛК-1(ZLK-1), with a helenite screen, which was developed in their plant. Unlike conventional cathode-ray tubes used as light-pulse sources, the luminophore (helenite) used in the ZLK-1 kinescope has a very short afterglow. The spectral composition of the helenite screen fluorescence had an intensity peak near 4000 Å. Owing to its good properties, the ZLK-1 tube can be used in the device shown in Fig. 3 for measuring the resolution of photomultipliers.

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S/048/61/025/009/006/007
Generator of short light pulses ... B104/B102

Principle of the diagram: During the interval the tube is closed by a voltage coming from the voltage divider. The voltage divider is in the circuit of a ВС-10 (VS-10) h-f rectifier. The tube is opened by pulses from a precision limiter at a 6Н6П (6N6P) tube with a calibrated amplitude. The limiter is opened by pulses from a ГИ-2А (GI-2A) generator. The amplitude spectrum is taken with the aid of a multi-channel analyzer of type АИ-100 "Радуга" (AI-100 "Raduga"). The stability of pulses is ~0.1% within 8 hr, and that of light pulses is 1.5% within the same period. N. N. Nordstrem is thanked for his assistance in constructing the tubes. There are 4 figures.

Fig. 3: Diagram of a device designed for measuring the resolution of photomultipliers. Legend: (1) Photomultiplier; (2) cathode follower; (3) amplifier; (4) analyzer; (ЗЛК-1) miniature kinescope of type ZLK-1; (5) check pulse; (6) mixture; (7) filament; (8) focusing coil.

Card 2/3

VIL'DGRUBE, G.S.; KOLOSOV, Yu.A.; RONKIN, Zh.M.

Generator of short light pulses for various measurements. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.9:1180-1182 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Electric lamps)

L 45216-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6027239 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/008/1477/1483

AUTHOR: Bonshtedt, B. E.; Ronkin, Zh. M.

30
B

ORG: none

25

TITLE: Effect of the resistance of photocathodes on the operation of photoelectric devices for registering large luminous fluxes under conditions of transient switching

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 8, 1966, 1477-1483

TOPIC TAGS: photocathode, photoelectric device, photocathode resistance, luminous flux

ABSTRACT: Limitations caused by a semitransparent photocathode when registering strong luminous fluxes are investigated. An analysis of the operation of a photocathode is presented and a method of calculating the longitudinal resistance of the photolayer is proposed. The results of the calculations are confirmed by a number of experimental investigations made with devices produced both in series and in special runs. [DW]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 08Mar65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 hs UDC: 621.383.2

RONKIN, Zh.M.

Operation of photoelectric multipliers with high-frequency of the following of light signals. Radiotekh. i elektron. 10 no.7:1282-1287 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

RONKIN, Zh.M.

Effect of the distributed parameters of a photocathode on the performance of photoelectric multipliers in pulsed mode of operation. Radiotekh. i elektron. 8 no.11:1911-1918 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

VIL'DGRUBE, G.S.; DALINENKO, N.K.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, N.V.; RONKIN, Zh.M.

Methods of study and stability of louver-type photomultipliers.
Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.5:167-172 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

VIL'DGRUBE, G.S.; RONKIN, Zh.M.

Reducing the background noise level of FEU-13, 14 instruments.
Prib. i tekh. eksp. 7 no.2:119-120 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Photoelectric multipliers—Noise)

27482
S/048/61/025/009/007/007
B104/B102

9.4160

AUTHORS: Vil'dgrube, G. S., Dalinenko, N. K., Dunayevskaya, N. V., and Ronkin, Zh. M.

TITLE: Light-pulse characteristics of louver-type photomultipliers

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 9, 1961, 1183 - 1185

TEXT: This paper was read at the 9th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy. The photomultipliers mentioned in the legend to Fig. 1 were tested with a device described in a previous paper (Vil'dgrube, G. S., et al., Izv. Ak. nauk, ser. fiz., 25, no. 9, 1961). The output-signal amplitude of the photomultiplier is estimated from the voltage of a square pulse measured with an МВИ1М(MVI1M) voltmeter in the anode circuit of the photomultiplier. Pulses of 2μsec duration were fed to a ЗЛК-1 (ZLK-1) tube. The light intensity was varied with light filters. The pulse-repetition frequency was 50 cps. Fig. 1 indicates that photomultipliers with alloyed emitters can be used under forced conditions with pulse durations and pulse-repetition frequencies (Fig. 1, curves 1 - 5, 7)

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S/048/61/025/009/007/007
Light-pulse characteristics of... B104/B102

exceeding those of photomultipliers with antimony-cesium emitters (curve 6). In this case, the limit of linearity of the light-pulse characteristic is determined by the resistance of the anode. On the basis of statistical material, the authors make a suggestion for the choice of optimum voltage dividers designed for continuous operation. The stability of the output current of a photomultiplier operating for 8 hr amounted to 5% both in single-signal operation and at a pulse-repetition frequency of 50 cps. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

Fig. 1: Family of light-pulse characteristics for various photomultipliers. Legend: (1) ФЭУ-49 (FEU-49); (2) ФЭУ-53 (FEU-53); (3) ФЭУ-11 (FEU-11); (4) ФЭУ-ЕМИ-9558 (FEU-YeMI-9558); (5) ФЭУ-19М (FEU-19M (alloyed)); (6) ФЭУ-19 (FEU-19); (7) ФЭУ-1В (FEU-1V).

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ACCESSION NR: AP4024063 S/0048/64/028/002/0377/0383

AUTHOR: Vil'dgrube, G.S.; Ronkin, Zh.M.; Kolosov, Yu.A.

TITLE: Time and pulse parameters of "zalyuzi" (louvered dynode) series photomultipliers /Report, Thirteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Kiev 25 Jan to 2 Feb 1963/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.2, 1964, 377-383

TOPIC TAGS: photomultiplier, louvered photomultiplier, photomultiplier time parameter, photomultiplier pulse parameter, photomultiplier characteristics

ABSTRACT: "Zalyuzi" series (louvered dynode type) photomultipliers are now successfully used for investigating short-lived processes. Photomultipliers used for investigation of fast processes must have, in addition to a short rise time and a short output pulse, a small electron transit time straggle in the dynode system and weak dependence of the output parameters on the voltage distribution over the dynodes. The present investigation was undertaken in view of the fact that there is some confusion regarding the performance characteristics of different Soviet and foreign photomultipliers. The purpose of the work was to investigate and measure the rise

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ACCESSION NR: AP4024063

time, the pulse duration, the transit time, the straggle of the transit time, and side effects in the case of multipliers of the "zalyuzi" type to determine the dependence of these parameters on the supply conditions. The measurements were carried out using "standard" instruments now being commercially produced by Soviet industry. The measurements were carried out by two procedures: rapid oscillographing and the procedure of measurement of the pulse rise in a fast coincidence system. In general, the results obtained by the two procedures are consistent. Measurements were carried out on some 1 to 20 samples of the domestic photomultipliers designated FEU-11, FEU-12, FEU-13, FEU-14, FEU-15, FEU-16, FEU-33, FEU-36, FEU-49 and FEU-52, and on the following photomultipliers of foreign manufacture: RCA-6810, RCA-6342 and EMI-9558. Some typical oscillograms are reproduced. Data obtained on the pulse rise time (steepness of the leading edge) and the smearing out (straggling) of the electron beam in the dynode system are presented in tables. A figure shows curves characterizing the variation in the amplitude of the output pulse with variation of the voltage on the ninth dynode. The results of the other measurements are discussed in general terms and the different photomultipliers are compared. Measurements show that as regards steepness of the leading edge of the output pulse the Soviet FEU-13, FEU-14, FEU-15 and FEU-16 photomultipliers are equal to the best foreign

ACCESSION NR: AP4024063

(and other domestic) tubes owing to the high amplitude of the output signal. Analysis of the experimental data as a whole indicates that smearing out of the electron packet occurs primarily in the dynode system. Research is now being carried on to improve this characteristic, i.e., to reduce the electron transit straggling. Orig. art.has: 2 formulas, 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 08Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GE NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

VIL'DGRUBE, G.S.; DALINENKO, N.K.; DUNAYEVSKAYA, N.V.; RONKIN, Zh.M.

Light pulse characteristics of louver-type photoelectric multipliers. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.9:1183-1185 '61. (MIRA14:8)

(Photoelectric multipliers)

RONKINA, Z.Z.; BASOV, V.A.; YUDOVNYY, Ye.G.; OCHAPOVSKIY, L.B.

Results of specific research in the Bol'shoy Begichev Island
and Khara-Tumus Peninsula in 1959. Inform. biul. NIIGA no.17:
45-52 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Bol'shoy Begichev Island--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Khara-Tumus Peninsula--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SAKS, V.N.; RONKINA, Z.Z.

Development of the relief in Siberia in the Mesozoic era. Geol. i geofiz. no.1:58-73 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. (Siberia—Geology, Structural)

SAKS, Vladimir Nikolayevich; RONKINA, Zinaida Zinov'yevna; SHUL'GINA, Natal'ya Iosifovna; BASOV, Valeriy Aleksandrovich; BONDARENKO, Nina Matveyevna; KRYMGOL'TS, G.Ya., otv. red.; PETROVSKAYA, T.I., red.izd-va; VINOGRADOVA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Stratigraphy of Jurassic and Cretaceous systems in the North of the U.S.S.R.] Stratigrafiia iurskoi i melovoi sistem Severa SSSE. [By] V.N.Saks i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 226 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Russia, Northern--Geology, Stratigraphic)

DIBNER, V.D.; RAZIN, V.K.; RONKINA, Z.Z.

Lithology and conditions governing the formation of Mesozoic sediments on Franz Josef Land. Trudy NIIGA 121:44-74 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Franz Josef Land--Rocks, Sedimentary)

RONKINA, Z.Z.

Find of optically negative staurolites in the Taymyr Peninsula.
Trudy NIIGA 96:181-183 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Taymyr Peninsula--Staurolite)

SAKS, Vladimir Nikolayevich; GRAMBERG, I.S.; RONKINA, Z.Z.; APLONOVA, E.N.;
SPIZHARSKIY, T.N., nauchnyy red.; KELAREV, L.A., vedushchiy red.;
GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Mesozoic sediments in the Khatanga Depression] Mezozoiskie otlozheniia Khantangskoi vpadiny. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.i gorno-topl.lit-ry Leningr.otd-nie. 1959, 225 p. (Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut geologii Arktiki. Trudy, vol.99)
(MIRA 12:6)

(Siberia, Northern--Geology)

SAKS, V.N.; RONKINA, Z.Z.

Jurassic and Cretaceous paleogeography of the Khatanga depression and adjacent areas. Trudy nauch.-issl. inst. geol. Arkt. 85:70-89 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

(Siberia, Eastern--Paleogeography)

RONKINA, Z.Z.

15-57-7-9300

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, pp 77-78 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ronkina, Z. Z., Saks, V. M.

TITLE: Possible Sources of Detritus During Formation of the Jurassic and Cretaceous Rocks of the Ust'-Yeniseysk Basin (Vozmozhnyye istochniki snosa pri formirovanii yurskikh i melovykh otlozheniy Ust'-Yeniseyskoy vpadiny)

PERIODICAL: Tr. n.-i. in-ta geol. Arktiki, 1956, Nr 89, pp 147-173

ABSTRACT: The Ust'-Yeniseysk basin (see Figure) extends on the east approximately to the divide between the Pyasina River and the Kheta and Verkhnyaya Taymyra Rivers. On the south and west the boundary may be placed at the uplifted Cretaceous rocks along the eastern shore of the Gulf of Ob', at the Tazovskiy Peninsula, at the divide between the Pur and Nadym Rivers, in the Pur River basin, in the upper reaches of the Taz River, and at the Turukhan, Yeloguy, and Sym Rivers. At the base the Jurassic

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15-57-7-9300

Possible Sources of Detritus During Formation (Cont.)

rocks contain 50 m to 150 m of black and brown mudstones, with rare layers of siltstone and sandstone, referred to the middle Liassic on fossil evidence. The fossiliferous upper Liassic sequence is divided into two units: lower mudstones, 63 m to 110 m thick, and upper fine-grained sandstones, with local layers of conglomerate, 74 m to 120 m thick. Aalenian sediments are recognized in the Middle Jurassic sequence. They consist of black mudstones 48 m to 82 m thick (lower subseries) and a formation of fine-grained sandstones, with siltstone layers, 70 m to 108 m thick and upper Aalenian in age. Bajocian siltstones and clays, 95 m to 164 m thick, occur next upwards. Rocks of the Bathonian stage are unfossiliferous; they consist of light gray sandstones, with layers of clay and siltstone, 143 m to 155 m thick. Callovian rocks, 23 m to 44 m thick, consist predominantly of siltstones and are subdivided into an upper and a lower unit. Oxfordian deposits are locally missing from the section, but in a number of places are represented by siltstones and clays 29 m to 57 m thick. The uppermost Jurassic beds are Tithonian, subdivided into an upper Volga and a lower Volga subseries, consisting of clay facies with a total thickness of 335 m. Cretaceous rocks are more widely known. Valanginian siltstones and clays,

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15-57-7-9300

Possible Sources of Detritus During Formation (Cont.)

ranging in thickness from several meters to 500 m, are generally found at the base and are divided into an upper and a lower subseries on both lithologic and fossil grounds. Because fossil evidence is unreliable, overlying rocks up through the Cenomanian, are subdivided provisionally. Hauterivian deposits are chiefly sandy clays, over 320 m thick. The Barremian, lying with an erosional break on older rocks, consists of sands and sandstones and ranges up to 375 m in thickness. Rocks of Aptian-Albian age contain numerous carbonized fragments and local seams of coal up to 6 m thick. The total thickness of the coal-bearing sequence reaches 320 m. The overlying Albian sequence is 300 m thick and is composed of fine-grained sands with layers of clay. Above this sequence, a 275 m unit of sands and sandstones, containing no reliable fossils, is referred to the Cenomanian. Beds of Turonian-Coniacian age, silty clay rocks up to 400 m thick, are dated by ammonite fossils. Santonian siltstones and clays have a total thickness of over 350 m. The youngest Cretaceous rocks, reliably dated by fossil evidence as Campanian-Maestrichtian sands and clays, are 90 m thick. The Mesozoic section is topped by a thin unit (21 m) of pebbly sands, provi-

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15-57-7-9300

Possible Sources of Detritus During Formation (Cont.)

sionally referred to the Danian-Paleogene. A study of the composition of the rocks in the described section has shown that carbonates are encountered predominantly in the Lower and Middle Jurassic, but also in the Valanginian, Albian-Cenomanian, and Campanian-Maestrichtian. The distribution of the heavy and light mineral fractions in formations of different ages indicates the source of detrital material and suggests the approximate composition of the rocks being eroded. The great bulk of fragmental material came from the northern Taymyr region, which, during the Mesozoic, formed a long, stable land mass made up to Permian, Permo-Triassic, and older rocks. Other sources of detrital material were the Middle Siberian Plateau and the uplift of the Purovskiy Range.

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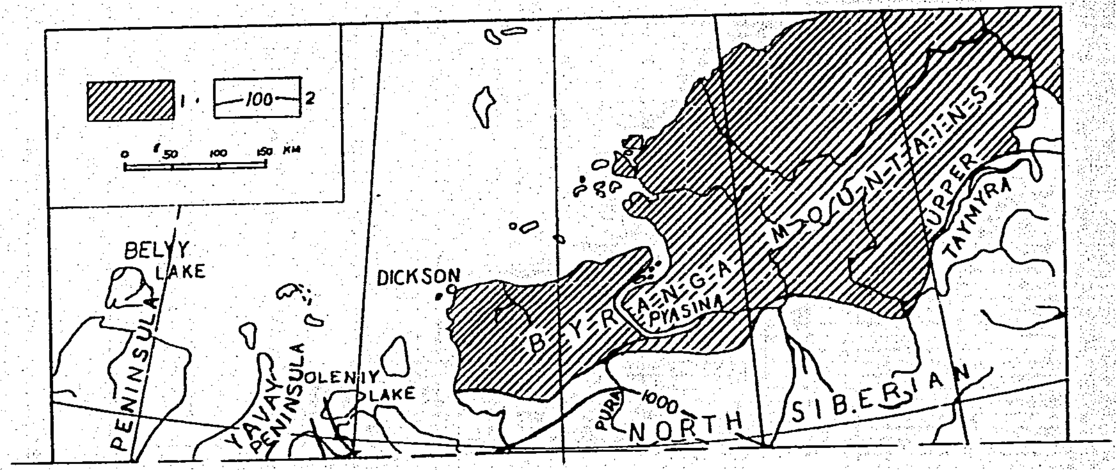
15-57-7-9300

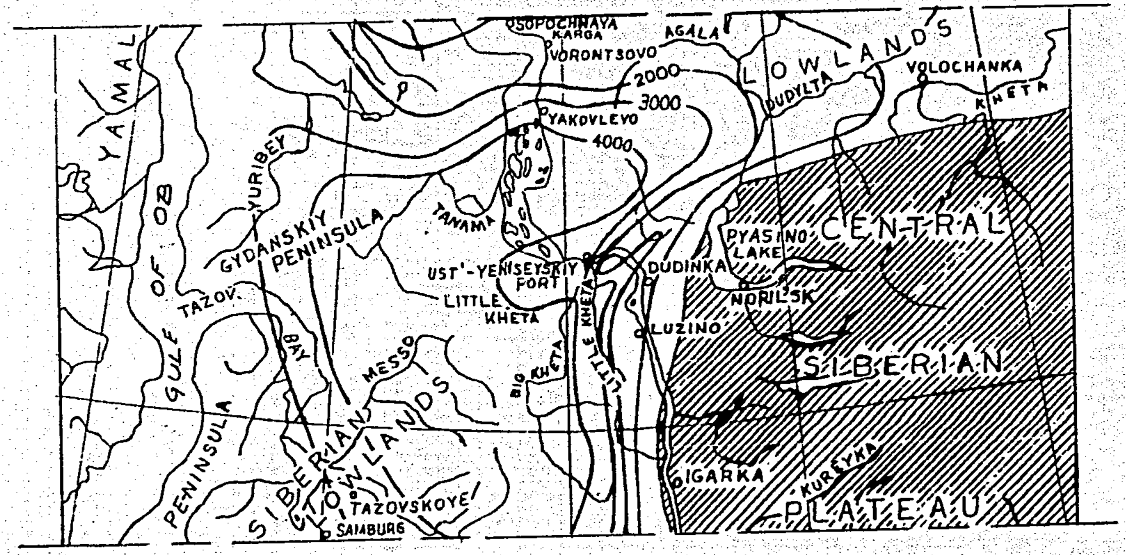
Possible Sources of Detritus During Formation (Cont.)



Card 5/7

15-57-7-9300

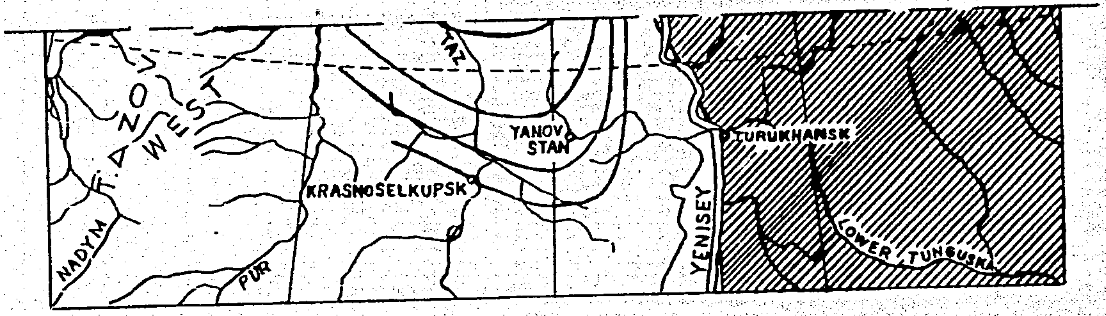
Possible Sources of Detritus During Formation (Cont.)



Card 6/7

15-57-7-9300

Possible Sources of Detritus During Formation (Cont.)



Sketch map of the Ust'-Yenisey basin

1) Distribution of pre-Jurassic rocks at the surface; 2) Assumed structure contours on top of the pre-Jurassic rocks.

V. G. Rikhter

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SAKS, V.N.; RONKINA, Z.Z.; RUKHIN, L.B., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk;
VERSTAK, G.V., red. izd-va; PEN'KOVA, S.A., tekhn. red.

[Jurassic and Cretaceous sediments in the Ust' Yenisey depression]
IUrskie i melovye otlozheniia Ust'-Eniseiskoi vpadiny. Moskva,
Gos. nauchn.-tekhn. izd-vo. lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr,
1957. 230 p. (Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut geologii
arktiki. Trudy, vol.90) (MIRA 11:6)
(Yenisey Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

RONKINA, Z.Z.

RONKINA, Z.Z.; SAKS, V.N.

Possible sources of effluvial material during the formation period of Jurassic and Cretaceous deposits in the Ust'-Yenisey depression. Trudy Nauch.-issl. inst. geol. Arkt. 89:147-173 '56. (MIRA 11:1)
(Yenisey Valley--Sedimentation and deposition)

RONKONEN, N.I.

Bog areas suitable for reclamation in regions of lake and fluvioglacial deposits of the former Rugozero District. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.15:73-83 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Rugozero District--Peat bogs)

RONKO, Alojzij, potpukovnik, dr.; VUDROV, Radmili, major dr.

The results of DDT impregnation of clothing as an anti-louse measure. II. Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 11 no.11-12:524-541 Nov-Dec 54.

1. Katedra za higijenu i epidemiologiju VMA. Institut za opstu i vojnu higijenu.

(DDT
impregnation of clothing as anti-louse measure in army)
(HYGIENE
DDT impregnation of clothing as anti-louse measure)
(PEDICULI
control, DDT impregnation of clothing in army)

RONKO, Alojzij, potpukovnik dr.; RADMILI, Vudrov, major dr.

Impregnation of clothing as an anti-louse measure. Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 11 no.11-12:517-524 Nov-Dec 54.

General

1. Katedra za higijenu i epidemiologiju VMA. Institut za opstu i vojnu higijenu.

(PEDICULI
control, DDT impregnation of clothing in army)

(DDT
impregnation of clothing as anti-louse measure in army)

(HYGIENE
DDT impregnation of clothing as anti-louse measure in army)

RONKOV, BUKO
DONTCHO KOSTOV, Z. Pflanzenzucht 29 (1950) 107-9

(N) L 1348-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/WB/WE/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5024385 UR/0286/65/000/015/0068/0068
620.197.3

43
B

AUTHOR: Ronkov, V. I.; Barannik, V. P.
44,56 44,55

TITLE: A method for protecting the internal surfaces of oil tanker ships from corrosion, Class 23, No. 173365
44,55,16

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 68

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum product, corrosion protection, tanker ship

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for protecting the inside surfaces of petroleum tankers from corrosion. The method consists of adding a hydrophobic organic substance to the film of petroleum or petroleum products. More effective protection from corrosion is provided by using still residues of synthetic aliphatic acids produced during oxidation of paraffin hydrocarbons. These residues are neutralized by oxides of calcium, magnesium or zinc at temperatures of 250, 200 and 275°C respectively. 27

ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 01Dec62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GO, FP
NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

KC
Card 1/1

Cand Tech Sci

RONINSON, L. S., Engineer

Dissertation: "Effect of the Pressure Variation in the Intake Pepeline on the Uniformity of Filling the Cylinders of a Four-Cycle High-Speed Diesel Engine."

14/4/50

Central Inst of Aviation Materials.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

RONNE, G.G.; GAYDAMAKIN, V.S.; VORONKOV, N.P.; GELLER, D.Yu.;
BUYNITSKIY, V.V.

Conversion to automatic control of vulcanization processes. Prom. energ. 17 no.12:4 D '62. (MIRA 17:4)

RONOV, A. B.

Inst. Theor. Geophysics, Acad. Sci., (-1944-).

"Quantitative method of investigation of the epeirogenic movements of the earth's crust,"

Iz. AK, Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geograf. i Geofiz., No. 1-6, 1944.

RONOV, A. B.

Institute of Theoretical Geophysics, Acad. Sci., (-1945-)

"Quantitative Method of Investigation of the Epeirogenic Movements of the Earth's Crust (Second Article),"

Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geograf.. i Geofiz., No. 2, 1945

RONOV, A.D.

CA

8

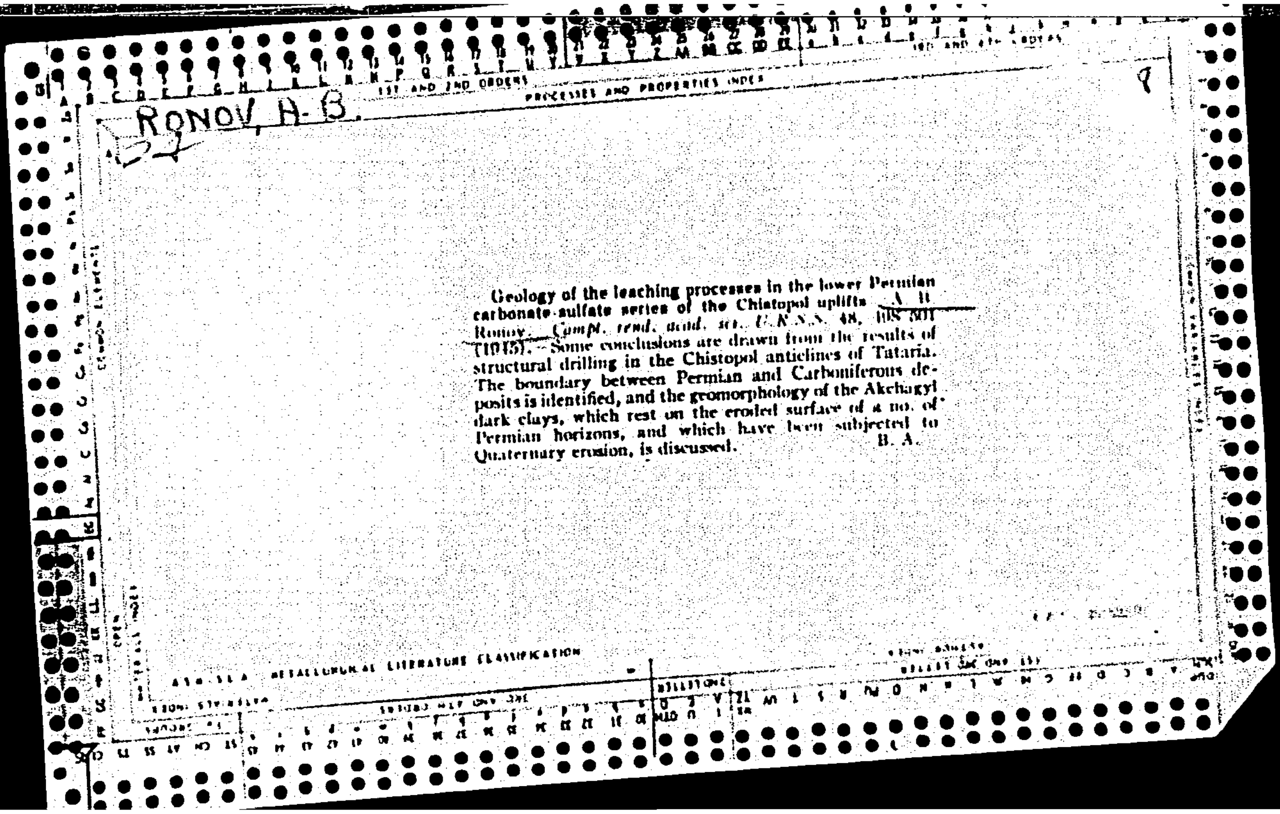
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Hydrogeology of carboniferous deposits of the Volga area. A. B. Ronov. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 48, 343-5(1945).—A characteristic feature of the hydrogeology of the southern part of the Volga region is a regular increase in the sp. gr. of edge waters with depth. Thus, at Syzran the sp. gr. of the waters of the Upper Carboniferous is 1.03; the Vereyan horizon, 1.045; the coal-bearing series, 10.9 (av.); the Upper Devonian, 1.16; and Middle Devonian, 1.17. In the northern part of the Volga region, mineralization of the waters increases down to a definite level, and remains const. with increasing depth. Thus, in the edge waters of Krasnokamsk, the sp. gr. in the Kungurian horizon is 1.09; the Upper Carboniferous, 1.18; and the Vereyan horizon and the coal-bearing series, 1.18.

Frank Gonet

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



RONOV, A. B.

9

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Geology of the leaching processes in the lower Permian carbonate-sulfate series of the Chistopol uplifts. A. B. Ronov. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 48, 198-201 (1945).—Some conclusions are drawn from the results of structural drilling in the Chistopol anticlines of Tataria. The boundary between Permian and Carboniferous deposits is identified, and the geomorphology of the Akchagyl dark clays, which rest on the eroded surface of a no. of Permian horizons, and which have been subjected to Quaternary erosion, is discussed. B. A.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PA 4T81

RONOV, A. B.

1945

USSR/Hydrogeology
Oil fields

"Hydrogeological Conditions Governing the Stability of Gas and Oil Fields in the Volga Region," A. B. Ronov, 3 pp

"CR Acad Sci" Vol XLIX, No 3

A study of the geology and geochemistry of oil fields in the Volga region, listing large oil and gas accumulations at Krasnokamsk, Tuymaza, Buguruslan, Syzran, Yelshanka, etc.

4T81

RONOV, A.B.

8

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The geochemistry of the Carboniferous and Permian deposits of the Chistopol region of Tataria. A. B. [illegible], M. F. Vladimirova, N. I. [illegible], and I. L. Stark (Radium Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 49, 602-4(1945)(in English).

A cumulative diagram is given for the change in carbonate and sulfate content of the Carboniferous and Permian rocks of the Chistopol region of Tataria, based on over 1100 analyses. In the lower stages, the Tournaisian dolomitized limestones show a 42.5% content of CO_2, with practically no SO_3; in the middle and upper Carboniferous, there are decreases in CO_2 content, with corresponding increases in SO_3. In the Ufa series of the Permian, there occurs a rhythmical alternation of maxima and minima of CO_2 of such regularity as to furnish a reliable method of correlation. The data are analyzed in terms of the tectonic development of the entire Volga-Ural region.

M. L. Nielsen

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RONOV, A. B. PA 13T13

USSR/Geology Apr 1946
Volcanology

"The Hercynain Volcanism of the Urals in the Light of Quantitative Relations," A. B. Ronov, 8 pp

"Izv Ak Nauk Geograf i Geogiz" Vol X, No 4

Investigation of the geology of the Ural mountains, with a study of the quantitative connection between tectonic movements and the processes of differentiation.

13T13

PA 21T35

Ronov, A.B.

USSR/Geology
Volcanology

Sep 1946

"Hercynian Volcanism of the Urals at the Period of Their Geosynclinal Subsidence, in the Light of Quantitative Relations," A.B.Ronov, Institute of Theoretical Geophysics, Academy of Sciences, of the USSR, 4 pp

"Comptes Rendus (Doklady)" Vol LIII, No 7

Article is an orographic discussion of the Urals. Exposition and graphs give the relationship between absolute time (in millions of years) and various factors such as: Chemical composition, orographic coefficients of subsidence-rate, intensity of volcanism, etc.

21T35

RONOV, A.B.

The role of movements of the earth's crust in the formation of underground water in coal-bearing strata and in gas deposits of the Volga Valley. Trudy Inst.teor.geofiz. 3:68-84 '47.
(MLRA 9:9)

(Volga Valley--Water, Underground)(Earth movements)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

RONOV, A.L.

CH

8

The distribution of carbonate rocks. A. B. Ronov. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 61, 479-82(1948).—By the method of Ronov (*C.A.* 40, 5872) it is estd. that in the area of European Russia, of all sedimentary rocks 62% are limestones and dolomites; of the sediments of the Alpine faulting period (especially in the Caucasus) 18%.

Carbonate rock constitutes 55% of all Russian rocks. The Ural geosyncline, with Devonian and Permian carbonate rocks, has 30%, the Don Basin 28%, the Caucasus 20%. Curves showing the percentage of carbonate and detrital rocks for the Hercynian platform in Russia agree with the laws of an alternating accumulation of sediments (mech. cycle) and chem. destruction (cycle of erosion). This process, repeated after each tectonic revolution, creates new synclines, initiating a new mech. cycle of sedimentation. Supporting data for other countries are cited. The evidently great deviations between the geochem. computations and the observed av. compn. of continental sedimentary rocks may be due to the prevailingly low carbonate content of the sediments on the ocean bottoms. W. E.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RONOV, A. B.

USSR/Geology
Structural Analysis
Sedimentation

Jan/Feb 49

"Volumetric Method of Studying Vibrations of the Earth's Crust Applied to the History of Vibratory Movements in the European Part of the USSR," A. B. Ronov, 18 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 1

Briefly states theoretical bases of new volumetric method of studying the history of depositions and vibratory movements of the earth's crust. Gives results of applying this method to study vertical movements of the European sections of the USSR in the Hercynian and Alpid cycles. Discovered number of regularities in the development of vertical movements and sedimentation of the Russian platform. Proves that geochemists' representations of the structure of the earth's crust do not agree accurately with data yielded by direct measurements.

ID

29/49T37

PA 29/49T34

RONOV, A. B.

Mar 49

USSR/Geology
Mud
Volcanology

"Problem of Mud Volcanism in the Southeast Caucasus," A. B. Ronov, Azerbaydzhan Petroleum Expedition, SOPS, Geophys Inst, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 1

Analyzes factors influencing the time interval between explosions of mud volcanoes. Submitted by Acad D. S. Belyankin, 30 Dec 48.

29/49T34

C.A. RONOV, A.B.
1951

Mineralogical and
Geological Chemistry
8

Geochemistry of gases and mud volcanoes of Caucasus and Crimea. A. B. Ronov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77, 1003-8(1951).—Av. gas compn. is as follows: in southeastern Caucasus, 92.5% CH_4, 0.7% higher hydrocarbons, 2.1% CO_2, 4.3% N, and noble gases (0.004% He and 0.017% A); in Taman Peninsula, 88.6, 0.1, 8.4, 2.9, (0.002 and 0.03%), resp.; in Kerch Peninsula, 79.5, 0.2, 18.4, 1.9, (0.005 and 0.017%), resp. Generally, CH_4 and N decline goes westward while CO_2 rises. Higher hydrocarbons appears significantly only in regions where high N and low CH_4 levels are to be found. G. M. Kosolapoff

Geol. occurrence of free N in Jirny (Matějka) 21. Weathering of eruptive rocks—color reactions for clay minerals (Harada) 7. Alloys with S in mining, metallurgy, and cosmic physics (Vogel) 9.

RONOV, A.B.; RATINSKIY, V.M.

Method of mean samples. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 86, 779-82 '52.
(CA 47 no.19:9678 '53)
(MLRA 5:11)

Ronov, A.B.

62

(1)

✓ The methodics of compiling quantitative lithologic-geochemical maps. A. B. Ronov and A. I. Ermishkina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 91, 1179-82(1953).—The basis for the prepn. of geochem. maps is a lithologic-facial map of the basins of sedimentary deposits formed in combination with the paleolithologic and paleogeographic maps of ancient dry land. Within the basins where the deposits accumulate, zones of distribution of various lithologic compn. are sepd. and the borders of ancient erosion regions are delineated. The facies conditions of the basins are indicated in color. Within the borders of the regions of erosion, a representation is reconstruction of the outcrops on the surface of the ancient land of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of various ages and compn., as well as of acid and basic igneous rock massives. Arrows show the probable direction of the river waters and transport of materials. The quant. geochem. map is constructed on the lithologic-paleogeologic background noted. The chem. data accumulated for a large no. of samples are charted as isolines of the various elements characteristic for this or the other type of rock formation, such as isolines of Ca and Mg in carbonates, or Fe and Al in clays, or S and Cl in saline deposits. A sample of a schematic map is given showing isolines of 15 types of distribution of elements in different types of rocks in different parts of a sector of European Russia. J. S. Joffe

RONOV, A.B.; KHAIN, V.Ye

Devonian lithological formations of the world. Sov.geol. no.41: 46-76 '54. (MLRA 8:6)

(Geology, Stratigraphic)

GP

Distribution of small amounts of nickel, cobalt, and copper in the clays of the Russian platform. A. B. Ronov, D. P. Malyuga, and A. I. Makarova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 105, 129-32(1955).—The polarographic detn. of traces of Ni, Co, and Cu in 3166 single samples taken from 117 av. samples of bore-hole cores from the oldest (blue riff) horizons to the recent Quaternary clay sediments of Central Russia gave excellent results for an accurate percentage of Co (1.1 × 10^{-3}%), Ni (2.2 × 10^{-3}%), and Cu (3.5 × 10^{-3}%). For the ratio Ni:Co variations were observed in the range between 0,7 and 3.8:1, with an av. max. of 2.0:1. Somewhat unexpected is the low Ni:Co ratio (1:1) in the oldest clay sediments which is explained by the intense erosion of granitoids in these geol. periods, i.e. of rocks contg. Ni and Co with such a low ratio. In general, the rule is established that Ni and Co in clay sediments are derived from basic and ultrabasic plutonics and Cu is derived from basic effusive magmatic rocks. Another general tendency for the distribution of these elements is the decrease in the abs. amts. from the oldest geol. periods to the Quaternary. It is particularly evident for Cu, Mg, and Fe. These facts were explained by a theory of Strakhov that the intensity of ore deposition is progressively decreasing in the history of the earth.

W. Eitel

②

Ронов, А. Б.

USSR/ Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry D.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11503

Author : Baranov V.I., Ronov A.B., Kunashova K.G.

Title : On Geochemistry of Dispersed Thorium and Uranium in Clays and Carbonate Rocks of Russian Platform

Orig Pub : Geokhimiya, 1956, No 3, 3-8

Abstract : In sedimentation processes U migrates to a considerable extent in the form of soluble compounds, whereas Th -- in clastic and colloidal form. Magnitude of Th : U ratio is twice as large in clays as in carbonate rocks, and in the latter Th is contained in the insoluble portion. Clays of the Russian Platform contain on the average 1.1 . 10^{-3}% Th and 4.1 . 10^{-4}% U; carbonate rocks 2.4 . 10^{-4}% Th and 2.1 . 10^{-4}% U. Maximum content of Th is noted in rocks formed during periods of most intensive erosion of crystalline rocks or shell of weathering. Content of U in rocks of different composition and geological age vares to a considerably lesser extent than that of Th. A certain enrichment in U is observed in rocks having an increased content of organic substances.

1/1

RONOV, A. B.

17

4/

Composition of sedimentary rocks of the Russian platform in relation to the history of their tectonic movements. A. P. Vinogradov and A. B. Ronov (V. I. Vernadskii Inst. Geochem. and Anal. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Geokhimiya* 1956, No. 6, 3-24.—A comparative study is made of compn. of sedimentary rocks of the platforms and geosynclines, and the compn. of stratigraphic series according to the chief types of sedimentary rocks in relation to the history of the tectonic movements of the territories studied. Extensive rock analysis data are tabulated. There are time curves for various elements, viz., Ca/Mg, Sr, $CaSO_4$, Ca/Sr, Th, Ba, K, and Na. 40 references.

Gladys S. Macy

4E

MT

Ronov, A.B.

RONOV, A.B.; KHAIN, V.Ye.

Permian lithologic formations of the world. Sov.geol. no.54:20-36 '56. (MLRA 10:9)

(Geology, Stratigraphic)

RONOV, A.B,

RONOV, A.B.; KHLEBNIKOVA, Z.V.

[redacted] Chemical composition on the main genetic clay types [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia AN SSSR no.6:449-469 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Clay)

RONOV, A.B.

RONOV, A.B.; KHAIN, V.Ye.

Sediment accumulation in the middle and upper Paleozoic in connection with Hercynian tectonic development in the earth's crust. Sov. geol. no.58:8-24 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

(Sedimentation and deposition)

RONOV, A. B.

"Organic carbon in sedimentary rocks of the Russian Plain" (Russkaya platforma)

report presented at a Conference in the Dept. of Geological and Geographical Sci., on Geochemical and Radiometrical Methods of Search and Prospecting for Deposits, 21-26 April 1958.
(Vest. Ak Nauk SSSR, 1958, No. 7, pp. 125-26)

SOV/7-58-5-2/15

AUTHOR: Ronov, A. B.

TITLE: Organic Carbon in Sedimentary Rocks (In Connection With Source Sediments of Petroleum)(Organicheskiy uglerod v osadochnykh porodakh (v svyazi s ikh neftenosnost'yu))

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp. 409 - 423 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author studied the distribution of organic carbon (C_{org}) in 26000 samples of rocks of different lithological composition, of different age and genesis, representing various facial and tectonic zones of the Russian Platform both in the ranges of oil basins and in provinces devoid of oil. The statistical treatment of these data showed that in the distribution of C_{org} according to the stratigraphic scale an alteration of epochs of intensive and of insignificant accumulation of organic matter is found (Table 1, Fig 1). All the deposits of caustobiolites (coals, petroliferous shales and oils) are practically bound to stratigraphic intervals with an increased content of scattered C_{org}. The comparison of data on the Russian Platform to data obtained by P.D.Trask and H.W.Patnode

Card 1/4

in the USA (Ref 31) shows a similar character of the alteration of the periods of enrichment and impoverishment of scattered C_{org} in sedimentary beds (Table 2, Fig 2). The average C_{org} content in rocks of oil basins is three times as high as in rocks of areas not bearing oil (Table 3, Fig 3). Within the ranges of oil basins the maximum C_{org} content is found in sediments of marine-nearshore deposits, representing epineritic environments, the minimum content in sediments of continental and lagoonal environments, and intermediate values in the sediments of open sea facies, representing infraneritic and bathyal environments (Fig 4). Among the marine epineritic sediments of oil basins (1,77%) and of provinces not bearing oil (0,32%) clays are richest in C_{org} (Fig 5). The C_{org} distribution in various rock types of continental and lagoonal facies and of open sea facies is shown in figures 6 and 7 (Table 3). With the aid of quantitative lithogeochemical maps the C_{org} distribution in clayish (Fig 8) carbonate

(Fig 9) and sandy (Fig 10) Upper Devonian beds of the Frasnian stage of the Russian Platform demonstrated that in approaching the Volga-Ural oil basin the C_{org} content in rocks increases reaching its maximum value within the range of the latter. This is most distinctly seen on the map for clay beds. A comparison with the map giving the value change of the $\frac{Fe_2O_3}{FeO}$ ratio in clays of the same age (Fig 11) shows that parallel to the increase of the C_{org} content a successive increase of reducing conditions is observed which becomes predominant in the rocks of the oil basins. This indicates that the increased C_{org} content caused a regionally stable reducing medium in clay sediments. This, on the one hand, determined the transformation trend of the bitumen part of the organic matter into oil, and on the other hand the changes of the valence of the iron in clays. There are 11 figures, 3 tables, and 35 references, 31 of which are Soviet.

Organic Carbon in Sedimentary Rocks (In Connection With Source Sediments of Petroleum)

SOV/7-58-5-2/15

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Moscow Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I.Vernadskiy, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1958

Card 4/4

Ronov, A-B.

3(8) Y3

AUTHOR: Saukov, A. A. SOV/7-58-6-14/16

TITLE: Chronicle - All Union Conference on Geochemical and Radiometric Methods of Search and Prospecting for [illegible]leum and Natural Gas Deposits (Khronika - Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po geokhimicheskim i radiometricheskim metodam poiskov i razvedki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestorozhdenii) I

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 610 - 611 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference took place in Moscow from April 21 to April 26, 1958 on a proposal of the Gostekhnika to the AS USSR. 68 organizations were represented by about 240 members of the AS USSR, its branches, the Academies of the Republics of the Union, of a number of high schools, of single institutes and production organizations of the Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr (Ministry of Geology and Protection of Natural Resources), of the Gosplan SSSR and RSFSR, of the Gosudarstvennyy nauchnotekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), of Councils of National Economy and other organizations. Other active participants were scientists from the German Democratic

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Chronicle - All Union Conference on Geochemical and Radiometric Methods of Search and Prospecting for Mineral Oil and Natural Gas Deposits. I SOV/7-58-6-14/16

Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. D. I. Shcherbakov, Member Academy of Sciences, USSR, Academician Secretary of the Otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh nauk (Department of Geographical Sciences) opened the conference. 20 main reports were given. 65 Soviet experts and 7 foreign scientists contributed with information and reports. They may be divided into 3 groups: 1. General theoretical problems (6 reports); 2. Methods, technique and equipment for the search and prospecting of petroleum and natural gas deposits (7 reports); 3. Practical application of the methods and analysis of the results in search and prospecting of mineral oil and natural gas deposits (7 reports). A. A. Saukov spoke about migration of chemical elements, V. A. Sokolov about the scientific bases of geochemical prospecting methods. S. I. Kuznetsov dealt in his report with microbiological prospecting methods. F. A. Alekseyev discussed the scientific basis of the radiometric prospecting method (reduced gamma intensity field). A. I. Silin-

Chronicle - All Union Conference on Geochemical and Radiometric Methods of Search and Prospecting for Petroleum and Natural Gas Deposits. I

SOV/7-58-6-14/16

Bekchurin spoke about the movement of deep subterraneous waters. A. B. Ronov reported on investigation results dealing with the distribution of organic carbon in the sedimentary rocks of the Russian Platform. Methods and technique were the subject of the following reports: G. A. Mogilevskiy - The present stage of the problem of anomaly of gas bacteria and a suitable method for its solution; Ye. A. Bars - hydrochemical investigations in prospecting for petroleum and natural gas; V. A. Kovda and P. S. Slavin - soil geochemical features for the yield of petroleum and natural gas to be expected; V. N. Florovskaya - a luminiscence-bituminological method for the investigation and prospecting of natural gas and petroleum deposits; V. A. Sokolov - gasanalytical method and equipment and ways to complete them; and others. The use of geochemical methods in various regions of the USSR was also treated: Timano-Pecherskaya gazoneftenosnaya provintsiya (A. N. Krems, G. G. Grigor'yev, A. S. Medvedev), Saratovskoye Povolzh'ye (Ye. M. Geller), Stavropol'ye

Card 3/4

Chronicle - All Union Conference on Geochemical and Radiometric Methods of Search and Prospecting for Petroleum and Natural Gas Deposits. I

SOV/7-58-6-14/16

(V. N. Kortsenshteyn), Kola Peninsula (I. A. Petersil's) and others.

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Ronov, A.B., Khain, V.Ye. SOV/11-58-12-13/15

TITLE: Paleotectonic Maps. Jurassic System (Paleotektonicheskiye karty. Yurskaya sistema)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1958, Nr 12, pp 114-115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of the first volume of the Paleotectonic Atlas of the USA, published by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1956.

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3(8)

AUTHORS: Ronov, A. B., Yermishkina, A. I. SOV/7-59-3-2/13

TITLE: The Distribution of Manganese in Sedimentary Rocks (Raspredeleniye margantsa v osadochnykh porodakh)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 206-225 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Manganese was calorimetrically determined in 25,783 samples (method according to reference 40). The samples were taken from the sands, clays, and carboniferous rocks of the various geological formations (Table 1, Fig 2) and climatic zones (Fig 1, Table 3 , Figs 6 and 7) of the Russian Platform. The variation of the iron- and manganese content in the course of geological development was investigated (Figs 3,4, and 5). The result of this work is a lithological-geochemical chart showing the distribution of MnO on the Russian Platform (Figs 8, 9, and 10). It is further found that the manganese content fluctuates periodically in the course of geological formations. In the initial- and final periods of the Caledonian, Herzynian, and Alpid cycle of sedimentation manganese was enriched. The main part of manganese is paragenetically connected with iron. The highest manganese contents occur in deposits near the coasts of the sea. In the

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The Distribution of Manganese in Sedimentary Rocks SOV/7-59-3-2/13

same facies also the sedimentary manganese deposits occur. The distribution of manganese in the sedimentation basins is due to the climatic and tectonic conditions of the surrounding country. In geosynclines volcanism occurs as an additional factor. There are 10 figures, 3 tables, and 43 references, 36 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy AS USSR Moscow)

SUBMITTED: December 6, 1958

Card 2/2

SOV/7-59-5-2/14

AUTHOR: Ronov, A. B.

TITLE: Contribution to the Post-Precambrian Geochemical History of the Atmosphere and Hydrosphere (K posledokembriyskoy geokhimicheskoy istorii atmosfery i gidrosfery)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 397 - 409 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The starting point of this paper was the lithological-paleogeographical map of the continents for the Devonian, Carboniferous, Permian, Triassic, and Jurassic which was published by the author together with V. Ye. Khain (Refs 24 -28). The distribution and the approximating volumes of the most important rocks could be calculated by means of this map and a volumetrical method worked out earlier by the author (Refs 19, 20, 21). These values were simplified and given in the table in schemes. The origin of CO_2 in the system atmosphere - ocean can be investigated on this condition. It was found that the quantity of carbonate sediments which were deposited in one of the above-mentioned eras is directly proportional to the amount of the volcanic activity (Fig 1) and the surface of the intracontinental seas (Fig 2). The accumulation of carbon by biological processes must also be taken into account beginning with

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the end of the Precambrian. The author carried out a determination of the carbon content ($C_{organic}$) in sediments of the Russian platform. He investigated 1000 average samples made up of 26,000 samples (Ref 23). The values of Trask and Patnode (Ref 38) concerning the distribution of $C_{organic}$ in North America sediments were used for comparison (Fig 3). The distribution in the course of the geological eras is analogous; it is assumed that a connection exists between the quantity of volcanic CO_2 and the quantity of the biological substance. The partial pressure is reduced in spite of a repeated supply of volcanic CO_2. This is shown as well by the investigation of the ratio Ca/Mg in carbonate sediments. The values for the Russian platform (Ref 10) and for North America (Ref 14) are also in this case parallel (Fig 4); it is therefore a global phenomenon. It was experimentally proved that the increase of the ratio Ca/Mg may in fact be caused by the reduction of the

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partial pressure of CO_2 (Refs 15 and 44). The author thanks A. P. Vinogradov and A. I. Tugarinov for their valuable critical advice. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 46 references, 30 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1959

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RONOV, A.B.; KORZINA, G.A.

Phosphorus in sedimentary rocks. Geokhimiia no.8:667-687 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. V.I. Vernadskiy Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Phosphorus) (Rocks, Sedimentary)

RONOV, A. B.; MIGDISOV, A. A.

"On the relationship between normal (clarke) and ore concentrations of alumina in the sedimentary cycle"

Paper submitted at the International Geological congress XXI Session - 1960 (Reports of Soviet Geologists) Problem No. 1, 15-24 Aug. 61

S/007/61/000/004/001/004
B107/B207

AUTHORS: Ronov, A. B., Vaynshteyn, E. Ye., Tuzova, A. M.

TITLE: Geochemistry of hafnium, zirconium and some other elements - hydrolyzates in clays

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, no. 4, 1961, 306-315

TEXT: Sixteen mixed samples, consisting of 277 samples altogether, were examined. The samples originated from Fammenian and Yasnaya Polyana strata. Partly complete and partly partial silicate analyses were made from the samples (Table 1). The zirconium and hafnium contents were determined by X-ray analysis. The sand and clay fraction of two samples were mineralogically studied. Summarizingly, the following is stated: the mean hafnium content in clays is $6 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$ and, therefore, higher than in theoretical calculations ($4 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$). The Zr- and Hf content depends on climate and tectonics; it is considerably higher in clays of humid than in clays of arid origin. The Zr/Hf ratio changes little; only at considerable changes of the physico-chemical conditions, e.g., at the transition from the alkaline medium of arid basins into the acid medium of humid basins, changes

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occur which correspond to those of the Al_2O_3/SiO_2 and Al_2O_3/TiO_2 ratios. Apparently, the Zr/Hf ratio is particularly affected by humic acids and other organic acids with which Zr forms complexes more readily. Thus, the Zr/Hf ratio decreases. A study of the fractions shows a concentration of Zr and Hf in the sand fraction, i.e., in the accessory zircons and titanium minerals. The amounts of these minerals contained in the clays and, consequently, their Zr and Hf content increase toward the areas of denudation. This indicates that the majority of Zr and Hf is of terrigeneous origin. The following persons are thanked for collaboration: Li Ang-mo, Laboratory Assistant, for his assistance in the X-ray analysis, K. V. Gorshkova, N. V. Yeremeyeva, A. I. Yermishkina, G. A. Zolotova, G. A. Korzina, and I. V. Markova, analysts, for silicate analyses, I. I. Solodkova and R. F. Ryabova, mineralogists, for analyzing the sand fractions, I. D. Ekhus, Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences for determining minerals in clay fractions, V. V. Shcherbina for discussion. A. P. Vinogradov and I. D. Shevaleyevskiy are mentioned. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. Degenhardt. Geochim.

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et Cosmochim. Acta, 11, no. 4, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1960

Legend to Table 1: Zirconium and hafnium contents in the clays of the Russkaya Platform and their chemical compositions (wt%); a) region, drilling; b) age; c) number of samples in the mixed sample; d) conditions of clay formation due to facies or climate; e) C_{org}; f) loss on ignition, i.e., difference between the loss on ignition and the sum of the determined volatile substances: CO_2, C_{org}, H_2O^+ and H_2O^-. In the cases where water was not determined, the loss on ignition indicates the difference between the loss on ignition and the sum $CO_2 + C_{org}$; g) sum. (1) Valday, drilling:

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continental, arid. (2) Lyuboni, 7283; continental, arid. (3) Kotel'nich. opornaya skvazhina (test boring); saline lagoon, arid. (4) Redkino, test boring; salt lagoon, arid. (5) Povarovka, test boring; saline lagoon, arid. (6) Soligalich, test boring; saline lagoon, arid. (7) Shar'ya, test boring; saline lagoon, arid. (8) Loshaki boring 98488; continental; colored, humid. (9) Loshaki, boring 98488, fraction 0.1 - 0.01 mm; continental colored; humid. (10) Loshaki, drilling 98488, fraction below 0.001 mm; continental colored; humid. (11) Abakumovo, boring 110212; continental carboniferous; humid. (12) Abakumovo, boring 110212, fraction 0.1 - 0.01 mm; continental carboniferous; humid. (13) Abakumovo, boring 110212, fraction below 0.001 mm; continental carboniferous; humid. (14) Bogoroditskoye, boring 93046; continental colored; humid. (15) Pronsk, boring 110203; continental carboniferous; humid. (16) Nikandrovo, boring 7285; continental colored; humid. (17) Lyubytino, boring 6157; continental colored; humid. (18) River Shuya, boring 6105, continental colored; humid. (19) Lyuboni, boring 7283; continental carboniferous; humid. (20) Staritsa, test boring; bordering land to marine; humid. (21) Mean value for arid clays. (22) Mean value for humid clays. (23) Mean value

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for clays. $C_1^{\text{ЯСН}}$ - Yasnaya Polyana

(Note: Due to the size of the Table, we were unable to fit it to a master.)

RONOV, A.B.; KHAIN, V.Ye.

The world's Triassic lithological formations. Sov. geol. 4 no.1: 27-48 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova. (Rocks, Sedimentary)